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PROGRAMME QUESTIONS: EVALUATION

In-depth evaluation of the major programme on social development and humanitarian affairs

Progress report of the Secretary-General

SUMMARY

At its twenty-sixth session, the Committee for Programme and Coordination decided to schedule an in-depth evaluation of the social development activities of the United Nations for consideration by it in 1994. The present progress report has been prepared to elicit guidance from the Committee. Chapter I gives an overview of United Nations activities in social development. Chapter II describes the structure and strategies of those activities. Chapter III contains reviews of information already available. The report concludes with methodological recommendations on the scope of the final in-depth evaluation, the issues to be addressed and methods of data collection. This report and the observations and recommendations of the Committee will be submitted to the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-third session.

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INTRODUCTION

1. The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1985/36, requested the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC) to study the possibility of conducting an in-depth evaluation of United Nations social development activities with a view of submitting it to the Commission for Social Development. At its twenty-sixth session, CPC considered the Council's proposal and decided to schedule the in-depth evaluation for consideration by it in 1994. 1/

2. The present progress report has been prepared under standard procedures to elicit guidance from CPC on the scope and methodology of the in-depth evaluation. Part I gives an overview of the evolution of the mandates, orientation and the structure of United Nations activities in social development. Part II describes the objectives, activities and resources of the programme on social development. Part III contains an overview of information already available in such sources as reviews and appraisals by the Secretary-General of international programmes of action in social development and in self-evaluation reports. Part IV contains preliminary observations, based on the material reviewed in the preceding section, and methodological recommendations on the scope of the in-depth evaluation, the issues to be addressed in it and the means proposed to collect data.

3. The present report and the observations and decisions of CPC will be submitted to the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-third session (1993).

I. GOALS AND MANDATES OF UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMMES IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

A. Purposes and intergovernmental machinery

4. The United Nations has, from its very inception, viewed social development as one of its primary purposes. The Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations expresses the determination of the peoples of the United Nations "to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom" and "to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples". In Articles 1 and 55 the Charter further elaborates the purposes of international cooperation for social development and vests in the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies responsibility for carrying out those functions. In 1946, the Council established the Commission for Social Development and the Commission on the Status of Women in order to assist the Council in carrying out its responsibilities under the Charter.

5. In 1950, the United Nations assumed global responsibility in the field of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders by officially taking over the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission (IPPC), an

intergovernmental organization established in 1875. Its functions include the convening of quinquennial international congresses and the formulation of policies and programmes of international action in the field (General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950). An ad hoc group of experts was created with the purpose of devising and formulating programmes for the study, on an international basis, of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders and policies on international action in that field. The group was replaced in 1971 by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control. In December 1991, the General Assembly, by its resolution 46/152, requested the Economic and Social Council to dissolve the Committee and to establish a 40-member Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as a new functional commission of the Council, in conformity with the recommendations of the Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme (Versailles, November 1991). The work of the crime prevention and criminal justice programme is complemented by activities of the United Nations and regional institutes, funded by extrabudgetary resources and voluntary contributions. They consist of the following:

(a) United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, established in 1968 at Rome;

(b) United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, established in 1961 at Fuchu, Tokyo;

(c) United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, established in 1975 at San Justo, Costa Rica;

(d) Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, established in 1981 at Helsinki;

(e) African Regional Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, established in 1989 at Kampala.

In addition, three other institutes are currently cooperating closely with the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice:

(a) Arab Security Studies and Training Centre, at Riyadh;

(b) Australian Institute of Criminology, at Canberra;

(c) International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy, at Vancouver, Canada.

B. Evolution of the mandates and orientation of United Nations activities for social development

6. The articulation of purposes in the Charter illustrates several factors that have influenced assessments of global social conditions - namely, the severity and prevalence of poor living conditions, especially of the agrarian populations in the less developed regions of the world, and the need to expand social welfare in developed regions and to eliminate legal, institutional and other discriminatory practices in both developed and less developed regions.

7. Over the past three decades, the General Assembly has adopted recommendations and programmes of action on a broad range of social issues. In 1969, the General Assembly, in resolution 2542 (XXIV), adopted the Declaration on Social Progress and Development. The Declaration, the first comprehensive statement of its kind, identified guidelines for both national action and international cooperation on social issues. A year later, the General Assembly adopted the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (resolution 2626 (XXV)). The Strategy noted that "the ultimate objective of development must be to bring about sustained improvement in the well-being of the individual ..." and recommended "a global development strategy based on joint and concentrated action by developing and developed countries in all spheres of economic and social life", including employment and education, health and housing (para. 7). The Strategy further proclaimed that "it is essential to bring about a more equitable distribution of income and wealth ..." and that "qualitative and structural changes in the society must go hand in hand with rapid economic growth" and the reduction of disparities (para. 18).

8. The International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, adopted in resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, reaffirmed the goal of "constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population" but further noted "full participation in the process of development and fair distribution of the benefits therefrom" as the ultimate aim of development (para. 8). The Strategy recognized, however, that each country would freely determine and implement appropriate policies for social development in accordance with its cultural identity, socio-economic structure and stage of development. The International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, adopted in resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, specifies "a development process that is responsive to social needs, seeks a significant reduction in extreme poverty, (and) promotes the development and utilization of human resources and skills ..." among the goals and priorities of the Decade (para. 14). It also reaffirms the integration of vulnerable groups in the process of development as an essential prerequisite of stability. It notes that "if poverty persists or increases, ... political and social strains will grow and endanger stability in the 1990s and beyond" (para. 78), that the eradication of poverty requires "a style of development in which economic progress is distributed as widely as possible and not concentrated excessively on a few localities and sectors or limited groups of the population" and that "to the extent that poor and vulnerable sections of the population are not reached by this process, special and supplementary

programmes and actions that are directly targeted to bring benefits to these groups" are needed (para. 80).

9. The 1970s and 1980s saw a succession of international conferences on the advancement of women and social development problems. A common theme in the assessments and conclusions of all the conferences was the interdependence of economic and social development and, consequently, the need for integrated analysis and action in the planning and implementation of domestic and international development strategies. That integrated approach was similarly adopted in the organization and formulation of United Nations programmes on social development. In 1973, the survey and social planning sections were transferred from the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs to the Centre for Development Planning and Projections, now the Office of Development Research and Policy Analysis in the Deparment of International Economic and Social Affairs. Despite the emphasis on the complementarity of economic and social development in global assessments, there was increased interest in efforts to assign a higher level of priorities to social issues and to enhance the organization and management of United Nations activities in social development. In 1983, the Status of Women Section of the Division of Human Rights was added to the Centre as the Branch for the Promotion of Equality between Women and Men. In 1987, the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs was separated from the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and designated as the United Nations focal point on social issues, under the supervision of the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna.

10. Concern on the part of the United Nations with issues related to social groups assumed prominence in connection with major international events during the first half of the 1980s. The preparations for and observance of international years (women, 1975; disabled persons, 1981; youth, 1985; family, 1994), global conferences (World Assembly on Aging, 1982; congresses on crime, 1985 and 1990) and United Nations decades (women, 1976-1985; disabled, 1983-1992) have become central elements in the United Nations strategies for promoting awareness of specific social problems of international concern. These activities have culminated in the adoption of international strategies and programmes of action (see chap. III below). The monitoring and appraisal of such international instruments seeks to intensify awareness of problems and promote international collaboration in solutions at the country, regional and international levels. These activities usually have a number of common features:

(a) A draft programme or plan of action, prepared by the Secretary-General and endorsed by the General Assembly;

(b) Establishment of national machinery to participate in observance and follow-up activities;

(c) Establishment of a voluntary trust fund;

(d) Designation of the appropriate intergovernmental body as the preparatory body;

(e) Inter-agency coordination activities;

(f) Ongoing collaboration with relevant intergovernmental organizations and, interested non-governmental organizations;

(g) Advisory services and related technical cooperation activities.

11. The international years, decades and programmes of action have been instrumental in the elaboration of international principles and guidelines for social development, particularly in the areas of youth, ageing, disability and women, where four years after the General Assembly had proclaimed International Women's Year, they have provided a framework for long-term strategies. For example, in 1979, it adopted resolution 34/180, containing the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Another important aspect of the social development programme has been the development of a conceptual framework for standard-setting. During 1984-1991, a number of global policy guidelines on ageing, the disabled, youth, the advancement of women and crime prevention and criminal justice were developed and endorsed by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and its functional bodies. On social development as a whole, an Interregional Consultation, held in Vienna, in September 1987, adopted the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future. 2/ The Consultation was the first global meeting of ministers and senior policy makers concerned with social issues and programmes since the meeting of ministers of social affairs in 1968, which had led to the adoption of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development. The Guiding Principles were endorsed by the General Assembly in 1987 in its resolution 42/125; in resolutions 44/65 and 46/90 their relevance was reiterated.

12. As indicated above, the strategies of the United Nations activities in crime prevention and criminal justice followed a separate development. This is evident both in the machinery of the World Congress on Crime and the substance of its deliberations. The eight sessions of the World Congress on Crime, held between 1955 and 1990, were instrumental in the evolution of international guidelines for the conduct of officials and professionals concerned with criminal justice, the elaboration of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Offenders, and a wide range of model draft treaties, basic principles, guidelines, and manuals designed to expand the framework for international cooperation in crime prevention and control. The transnational nature of forms of criminality such as corruption, terrorism and drug trafficking have given further impetus to the standard-setting efforts of the United Nations in crime prevention and control.

13. Over the past two decades, many developing countries have undergone sustained economic and social development. 3/ In others, the steady economic growth of the 1970s has been eroded. In all cases, the pace of social change in local communities has been far-reaching, precipitating a search for innovative approaches to social development and for ways of reducing the adverse effects of the economic retrenchment policies. In developed regions, the sustained improvements in living standards, mobility opportunities and

life expectancy focused the agenda of social and welfare policies on improvements in the quality of life for all and opportunities for youth, the ageing and the disabled. But in many instances children and youth of families in lower socio-economic strata of society in developed regions, like those in developing regions, are locked in a cycle of poverty, prompting calls for reassessment of traditional welfare policies, especially during periods of economic stagnation and budgetary constraints.

14. Despite the divergent experiences, there is a growing consensus in assessments of obstacles to social development. For instance, there is great awareness of the interrelationship between the re-emergence of extreme poverty and structural obstacles to sustained economic expansion, including debt. There is also wider acceptance of the vulnerability of some social groups even under conditions of rapid economic growth. Finally, the development of human resources has been reaffirmed as a prerequisite as well as a critical dimension of social progress. These changes in assessments of the context of social development and interconnection of economic and social policies have led to increased emphasis on pluralistic and participatory approaches to social development within institutional settings conducive to equality of opportunities and supportive of the promotion of civil and political freedom.

II. CURRENT ORGANIZATION

A. Objectives

15. According to the United Nations medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (extended to 1991), 4/ the basic objective of the major programme in social development and humanitarian affairs is to provide intergovernmental bodies, Member States and, as appropriate, non-governmental organizations with policy options and strategies for promoting and enhancing sound social development within the overall context of socio-economic progress (para. 21.3). The central programme deals with four interrelated groups of issues which provide a broad development framework within which the relationship between the economic, social and environmental aspects of development is considered (para. 21.4):

(a) Social development issues are dealt with as cross-sectoral aspects of human development and popular participation;

(b) Issues concerning the advancement of women include the furtherance of the equality of men and women in law and in practice and the integration of women in development;

(c) Issues concerning the advancement of youth, the ageing and disabled persons are dealt with by promoting understanding and awareness among the international community of the needs and aspirations of these less advantaged groups, focusing on their participation and integration in national development efforts;

(d) Issues concerning crime prevention and criminal justice in light of the Caracas Declaration, 5/ the Milan Plan of Action 6/ and a number of instruments adopted by the General Assembly on the recommendations of the Seventh and Eighth Congresses concentrate on minimizing criminality and delinquency and promoting criminal justice in the context of social justice.

B. Activities

16. The major programme consists of one central programme and four regional programmes. The Secretariat unit responsible for the central programme is the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, which cooperates closely with a number of specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system with their own programmes concerning issues relating to women and special groups, including youth, ageing and disabled persons. A new subprogramme on women, concerning the monitoring, review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 7/ was added to the original plan in 1988. 8/ A complete list of the subprogrammes is given in annex I below. A new medium-term plan with a somewhat different structure was adopted by the General Assembly for the period 1992-1997. 9/ However, the proposed in-depth evaluation will deal with activities conducted during the period covered by the previous plan, and so the structure and objectives of the 1984-1991 plan will be used as a framework. Highlights of the substantive focus of the central and regional programmes are shown in table 1. Each of the regional commissions has adapted its activities to its distinct social milieu. In general, the regional programmes of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) are similar to the central programme in their emphasis on the participation and integration of social groups and the advancement of women. In addition to this common emphasis, the programme of ECA has a rural development component and some activities on youth and on crime. The programme of ESCAP includes health and human resource development and activities on youth, disabled persons and the family. The programme of ECLAC focuses on styles of development and the integration of women. The programme of ESCWA has additional activities on the disabled, crime and drugs. The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) does not have a programme on social development; in the light of the radical social transformation in Eastern Europe, this may require reassessment in the future.

17. The major programme on development issues and policies also includes some activities on global aspects of social development. 10/ Programme 1, Global development issues and policies, part of the work programme of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, contains activities on the interrelatedness of economic and social issues which seek to fill gaps in the analysis of development issues and the analysis and assessment of emerging social issues of international concern. Under subprogramme 2, reports on issues such as poverty and human resources for development are prepared for the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. Every four years the Report on the World Social Situation is prepared for the General Assembly

Table 1. Activities of the major programmes in social development in the 1984-1991 medium-term plan

	CSDHA	ECA	ESCAP	ESCWA	ECLAC	ECE
Participation, social integration and development	**	*	**	*	*	-
Women	****	*	(*)	*	*	-
Youth	*	(*)	(*)	-	-	-
Ageing	*	-	-	-	-	-
Disabled	*	-	(*)	(*)	-	-
Crime	***	(*)	-	(*)	-	-
Family	(*)	-	(*)	-	-	-
Other (sectoral)						
Health	-	-	*	-	-	-
Human resource development	-	-	*	-	-	-
Rural development	-	*	-	-	-	-
Drugs	-	-	-	(*)	-	-

Source: Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6).

Notes: Each asterisk stands for one subprogramme; an asterisk in parentheses stands for part of a subprogramme.

CSDHA Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs

ECA Economic Commission for Africa

ESCAP Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

ESCWA Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

ECLAC Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

ECE Economic Commission for Europe

and the Economic and Social Council through the Commission for Social Development. Since the Commission meets every two years, an interim report on the world social situation is submitted to it during the off year. Programme 2 of the same major programme, assigned to the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development, includes support to operational activities on such issues as the development of an institutional capacity for development, the promotion of a unified approach to economic and social development, integrated rural development, popular participation and the integration of women in development. The Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs also provides substantive support to technical cooperation activities undertaken by the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development at the request of Member States.

18. Areas of common interest requiring coordination between the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the Centre on Human Rights in Geneva were described in the in-depth evaluation of the human rights programme, 11/ and strengthened coordination was the subject of recommendation 14 of that evaluation. The triennial review of that evaluation (E/AC.51/1992/3) describes the current situation.

C. Resources

1. Regular budget

19. Regular budget allocations and the distribution of allocations between the central and regional programmes are shown in table 2. The regular budget of the central programme increased 43 per cent between the 1984-1985 biennium and that of 1990-1991. All of the increase occurred in the subprogrammes dealing with crime and the advancement of women, due to additional funds provided for conference services, in view of the major global meetings organized under those two subprogrammes. Regular budget expenditures and appropriations in regional programmes on social development in the period 1984-1991 increased by 45 per cent. However, the size of the programme resources in the regional commissions remained modest. The share of the regional component of the programme remained approximately 35 per cent during the period, with the exception of the biennium 1986-1987, when it fell to 31 per cent due to high vacancies in the regional commissions.

Table 2. Expenditure on social development programmes, 1986-1991, under the regular budget

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Organization	Subprogramme	1984-1985 a/	1986-1987 a/	1988-1989 a/	1990-1991 b/
Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs					
Social integration, participation and special groups	1-3, 6-8	7 019.7	7 951.5	5 151.6	5 575.3
Advancement of women	4, 5, 5A, 6	844.7	820.5	2 817.2	3 483.2
Crime prevention and criminal justice	9, 10, 11	265.8	201.3	1 689.6	2 553.1
Subtotal, central programmes		8 130.2	8 973.3	9 658.4	11 611.6
ESCAP		1 053.6	911.5	1 108.1	1 477.0
ECLAC		1 346.3	1 168.3	1 449.1	1 755.4
ECA		1 202.5	1 123.5	1 433.2	1 589.4
ESCWA		775.2	808.7	1 092.0	1 576.8
ECE		37.3	2.3	-	-
Subtotal, regional programmes		4 414.9	4 014.3	5 082.4	6 398.6
Total		12 545.1	12 987.6	14 740.8	18 010.2

Sources: Final budget expenditures or appropriations for the period 1986-1991; internal secretariat memoranda.

Note: CSDHA Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs
ECA Economic Commission for Africa
ESCAP Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
ECLAC Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECE Economic Commission for Europe

a/ Expenditure.

b/ Revised appropriations.

/...

20. The distribution of regular budget resources between central and regional programmes in terms of three clusters of activities (social integration, participation and special groups; women; crime) is shown in table 3.

Table 3. Estimated resource allocations among major clusters of activities in social development, 1984-1991 a/

(Percentage)

	1984-1985	1986-1987	1988-1989	1990-1991
Social integration, participation and special groups				
Central	27.5	25.0	28.9	31.9
Regional	26.2	26.7	25.1	24.5
Women				
Central	16.0	16.2	18.8	14.7
Regional	9.8	13.1	7.7	8.9
Crime prevention				
Central	10.9	10.2	11.4	8.3
Regional	--	0.5	--	2.8
Other b/				
Central	9.6	8.3	8.1	8.9
Regional	--	--	--	--
Subtotal				
Central	64.0	59.7	67.2	63.8
Regional	36.0	40.3	32.8	36.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sources: Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/38/6); ... Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/40/6); ... Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/42/6); ... Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1).

a/ These percentages are based on budget estimates and so do not exactly match those implicit in table 2, which gives figures for actual expenditures.

b/ Administrative and programme support costs for the central programme.

2. Extrabudgetary resources

21. Information on extrabudgetary resources is scarce and fragmented. Basically, four major categories of extrabudgetary resources are distinguished: resources for technical cooperation; resources for the activities of certain susidiary systems; general trust funds; and special-purpose contributions. 12/ Extrabudgetary resources for social development activities mainly come from general trust funds, technical cooperation funds and special-purpose contributions. The general trust funds predominantly finance activities of the central programme and are approximately the same size as the regular budget resources of that programme (table 4). While the resources available for social integration, participation and special groups grew in absolute and relative terms, the resources for activities in women in development were stable in absolute terms but reduced in share significantly.

Table 4. United Nations general trust funds: expenditures on social development activities by major clusters of subprogrammes, 1984-1991

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1984-1985	1986-1987	1988-1989	1990-1991
Social integration, participation and special groups	5 477.1	6 791.1	8 078.2	9 869.0
Women in development a/	2 981.0	3 064.1	3 915.1	3 262.5
Crime	--	--	--	--
Total	8 458.1	9 855.2	11 993.3	13 131.5

Source: Financial reports and audited financial statements for the biennia ending 31 December 1985 (A/41/5); 31 December 1987 (A/43/5); 31 December 1989 (A/45/5); interim financial statements for the 18-month period of the biennium 1990-1991 ended 30 June 1991.

a/ Excluding the United Nations Development Fund for Women.

D. Programme performance

22. Information on programme performance for the major programme on social development and its components, for the biennia 1988-1989 and 1990-1991, is given in annex II below.

III. SURVEY OF AVAILABLE INFORMATION

23. The proclamation of international years has often led to subsequent adoption of United Nations decades, strategies and plans or programmes of action, which are followed by reviews and appraisals and reports by the Secretary-General on their implementation. This section summarizes the findings and conclusions of the reviews and appraisals and other assessments in the field of social development. Annual implementation reports, including those on youth, are not included in the present survey of available information but will be consulted, as appropriate, in the final in-depth evaluation.

A. Review and appraisal of international instruments

1. International Plan of Action on Ageing

24. The International Plan of Action on Ageing 13/ recommended that:

(a) Assessment, evaluation and review should take place at the national level, at intervals to be decided by each country;

(b) The Commission for Social Development should be designated the intergovernmental body to review the implementation of the Plan of Action every four years and make proposals for updating the Plan, as considered necessary;

(c) The Commission should be provided with periodic reports on progress made within the United Nations in achieving the goals and objectives of the Plan;

(d) The Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs should serve as coordinator of the process.

25. Two reviews and appraisals of the International Plan of Action on Ageing were conducted, in 1985 and in 1989. 14/ The report on the second review included information from 53 countries which responded to a 1988 questionnaire on the implementation of the Plan at the national level. It also summarized the activities of United Nations organizations. In assessing the implementation of the Plan of Action, the Secretary-General stated:

> The central conclusion of the first review was that considerable awareness of issues concerning the ageing population has been created in many parts of the world; concrete policies and programmes were, however, severely limited. Now four years later, the central conclusion of the second review is still the same: at the global level, there seems to have been little progress in implementing the Plan of Action. 15/

2. World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons

26. The World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons was adopted by the General Assembly in 1982 in resolution 37/52; in resolution 37/53, the Assembly proclaimed the period 1983-1992 United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons. The Secretary-General has prepared two reports evaluating the implementation of the World Programme of Action. In the first, the Secretary-General convened the Global Meeting of Experts to Review the Implementation ... at the Mid-Point of the Decade. 16/ The experts had before them an analysis of information from a monitoring questionnaire to which 82 countries responded and the consolidated findings and recommendations emanating from regional reports on the implementation of World Programme of Action. The Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly that the experts had recognized that the Programme of Action:

> ... remains a valuable guide for those seeking to improve the economic and social and physical conditions of disabled people. It was seen to set forth a new and challenging approach to disability. ... Among the achievements were the increased awareness of the problems and rights of persons suffering from physical, mental and sensorial disabilities [and] the growth of organizations of disabled persons ... 17/

On the other hand, the experts had also concluded that the World Programme of Action was not well known and therefore had not been widely implemented during the first half of the Decade. The second report also indicated that the progress achieved during the first half of the decade had been slow and far from satisfactory. 18/

3. International action for the advancement of women

27. Since 1975, three major programmes have been adopted on the advancement of women: the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year in 1975, the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women in 1980, the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women in 1985. 19/

28. The Secretary-General submitted to the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women (1980, Copenhagen) a review of global and regional programmes for women of the United Nations system during 1975-1980. The review stated that "significant achievements" had taken place but also warned that while an overwhelming number of new and complex functions and responsibilities were added to previous programmes, both in the United Nations and in organizations of the system, the institutional arrangements were not commensurate to the demands placed on the small units which could serve the implementation of new proposals. Financial and personnel resources were not proportionally and significantly increased to comply with the increased General Assembly requests. 20/

29. The Secretary-General, in his assessment of the achievements made by the end of the United Nations Decade for Women (1976-1985), stated that:

> The Decade has clearly played a major role as a catalyst in the achievement of legal reforms and overall de jure equality ... While there is substantial variation in the nature and emphasis of policies and plans, a heightened consciousness of the need to include women in planning is evident throughout the world, a fact that can be considered one of the main achievements of the Decade. ... The Decade has also seen a substantial growth in the world-wide "networking" of women through conferences, new journals, technical assistance cooperation, and exchange of persons. 21/

30. An analysis of the replies of Governments to a questionnaire distributed as part of the review and appraisal suggested that the establishment of national machinery, of many types, had constituted one of the most significant achievements of the Decade. It was reported that the machinery was a "lead agency" in 37 of the 70 responding countries, a participant in 8, and had a major advisory capacity in 20. 22/

31. The Secretary-General's review and appraisal of the Decade also sought information from Governments on patterns and levels of support received for their programmes from the United Nations. Forty-three of 60 Governments responding stated they received support in the form of technical cooperation of benefit to women. This included 31 countries citing the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women. However, the estimated value reported for half of the projects was US$ 50,000 or less. 23/

32. The Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies had recommended that, for review and appraisal purposes,

> The methods and procedures employed for collecting information from Governments, regional commissions, non-governmental organizations and other international organizations and bodies should be streamlined and based on guidelines to be discussed by the Commission on the Status of Women. 24/

In resolution 1988/22 the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of the Commission on the Status of Women, endorsed comprehensive guidelines for biennial monitoring of progress made in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies by organizations and a quinquennial review and appraisal based on responses by member States to a questionnaire.

33. The review and appraisal of the first five years of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies was based on responses from 55 Governments; statistics and indicators compiled by the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat; information from the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and non-governmental organizations; detailed analyses by expert groups and seminars; and data at the national level. The Secretary-General, in the executive summary of his review and appraisal, stated that:

> The principal obstacles to the implementation of the Strategies have become clearer. Despite advances in some areas, the general pattern is one of a loss of dynamism. Unless implementation is greatly improved, many of the objectives will not be achieved. ... At the international level, improvements made in planning and coordination are partially offset by the lack of sufficient resources to ensure implementation. 25/

4. Crime prevention and criminal justice

34. In response to the Milan Plan of Action, adopted by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/32, the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme was extensively reviewed by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control during the years 1985-1990. The Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in 1990, recommended an evaluation of the programme. 26/ The evaluation will cover the extent to which Member States implement United Nations norms and guidelines in criminal justice and crime prevention and, in response to the Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/63, is intended to develop concrete proposals for encouraging continued development of strategies for the practical implementation of such United Nations norms and guidelines, and of measures to assist Member States, at their request, in the implementation and evaluation of such norms and guidelines. It will be monitored by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control and conducted through the convening of an ad hoc group of experts and close cooperation with United Nations regional and interregional institutes and agencies. The resolution further envisioned, as part of the evaluation, a statistical survey, "evaluation techniques of a more complex nature", and pilot studies on the implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.

B. Assessment through secretariat self-evaluation

1. Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs

35. No reports on self-evaluation exercises have been submitted to the Commission on Social Development or the Commission on the Status of Women. No self-evaluation studies have been conducted for work on social integration, participation, youth, ageing or disabled persons. In 1987, subprogramme 3, Analysis of the rights and status of women, was subject to a descriptive review which concluded, inter alia, that outputs were in line with the information needs of users; non-governmental organizations as well as national research instructions made increasing use of documents produced under the subprogramme; the documents were widely disseminated; and there was a steady increase in ratifications of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. No further self-evaluations have been conducted for work related to women. In 1988 a report of the Secretary-General reviewing the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime

prevention and criminal justice was submitted to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control. 27/ The report provided a historical view of United Nations involvement in the area and made no recommendations. In 1987, a self-evaluation study had been conducted on subprogramme 11, Guidelines and standards in crime prevention and criminal justice. No other self-evaluation studies have been conducted.

2. Regional commissions

(a) Economic Commission for Africa

36. In 1991 a self-evaluation study of subprogramme 1, Integrated rural development, was conducted which involved, inter alia, a survey of users of the subprogramme's recurrent publication, Rural Progress. The findings included the following:

(a) There was a legacy of too many outputs of a related but diverse nature rather than a select few which could be covered in depth and in all their aspects. Hence, resources were spread too thinly;

(b) The readership survey and an analysis of unsolicited mail showed a very strong positive interest in the subprogramme's publication: the technical quality of the journal was rated "excellent" to "good" by close to 90 per cent of the respondents; the balance between the various subject-matters was regarded as "just right" by 91 per cent; the non-technical language was approved by 96 per cent; and 72 per cent of the respondents wanted the number of issues to be increased from two to four a year.

(b) Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

37. In 1989 a descriptive self-evaluation study was conducted of subprogramme 1, Styles of development and social change in Latin America. The findings included the following:

(a) External resources were irregular and increasingly difficult to obtain. That affected the implementation of work programmes and sometimes led to inevitable interruptions, since external resources were, in practice, an important complement to regular budget activities, enriching their final results;

(b) As a result of the economic and social crisis affecting the region, there had been greater interest in social policy issues. An increase in the impact of the subprogramme was evidenced in the growing number of requests for technical assistance and in greater demand for publications of policy-oriented studies on social change.

(c) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

38. In 1989 a self-evaluation study of subprogramme 1, Popular participation, was conducted, utilizing questionnaires distributed to participants at meetings, to recipients of advisory services and to recipients of publications. The conclusions of the study were as follows:

(a) The outputs had in general assisted them [recipients] in developing and strengthening programmes and other activities related to women's issues and youth affairs under their direction at the national level;

(b) The outputs assisted policy makers, trainers, research personnel and operating staff at the national level in gaining knowledge and skills in dealing with the problems of enhancing the status of women and mobilizing the participation of youth in development;

(c) The dissemination of publications was good, though publications sometimes fell behind schedule. Address lists in some cases had fallen partly out of date. Publication contents were rated generally as very good;

(d) The subject-matter of meetings was considered well prepared and organized and pertinent to the needs and interests of participants. The [workshop] meetings were thought to have accomplished their objectives. It was noted, however, that the quality of resource persons and trainers and the use of audio-visual materials could have been better in some cases;

(e) The qualifications of advisers and the quality and usefulness of the advice given were considered generally very good. The recommendations were found to have been often acted upon. The demand for advisory services had exceeded resource availability.

In 1990 subprogramme 2, Social development policies and coordination, was the subject of a self-evaluation study. The evaluation examined to what degree Governments found the suggested models/guidelines, manuals, study reports, data information and other analytical tools produced by the subprogramme acceptable and usable and to what degree they were adopting and applying them. Detailed assessments and suggestions were collected on individual seminars, publications and other outputs. No overall assessment of the subprogramme as a whole was attempted, but the opinions of users were systematically examined through review of statements at sessions of the Commission and the legislative committees by country representatives and solicited through questionnaires to users including government officials.

(d) Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

39. No self-evaluation studies on social development had been completed by ESCWA at the time the present report was drafted.

C. External evaluations

1. Donor evaluations

40. The Centre on Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the regional commission secretariats have in their files no evaluations or assessments by donors of extrabudgetary funds.

2. Non-governmental organizations

41. In 1988, Rädda Barnen (Save the Children) and the International Commission of Jurists, Swedish section, issued a report on United Nations assistance for human rights. It presented an analysis of current programmes and proposals for future development. The work of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice subprogrammes was the only part of the United Nations social development programme reviewed. Two problems were raised in passing in the report:

(a) Despite the close relationship between the programme of the Centre for Human Rights and the Branch there has been little coordination of efforts thus far, and the expertise of the Branch and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control has not been sufficiently consulted or included in initiatives undertaken by the Commission on Human Rights and the Centre;

(b) The Seventh Congress in 1985 defined guiding principles for the future course of crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development and the new international economic order which are relevant to the objectives of securing the integration of human rights and administration of justice concerns into development programmes. Because insufficient attention has been paid to the operational aspects of the crime prevention and criminal justice programme, they have had little or no impact thus far. 28/

3. External professional literature

42. A review of entries in the Dag Hammarskjöld Library's database shows that, in the professional literature, books and journal articles concerned with women, the ageing, the disabled and crime appear to make little reference to the United Nations social development programme. Other activities of the United Nations system are, to judge by the number of citations in the professional literature, of greater significance in some of those areas - the work of the ILO on women, for example, and of the Division of Narcotic Drugs on Crime. (A review of items in a much larger database on the professional literature, which is, however, less balanced geographically and linguistically than that of the Dag Hammarskjöld Library, shows a small number of books and articles on the social development programme's activities, but the literature is too slight to yield a significant critique of the programme.) In contrast, the human rights programme evokes substantial interest among professionals in the field and is a dominant presence in the bibliography, with over 20 per cent of all articles on human rights being either on or having reference to the United Nations programme.

Table 7. References to the United Nations programme in social development in articles on women, the ageing, the disabled and crime, 1984-1991

Type of article	Women	Ageing	Disabled	Crime	Comparator (human rights)
On the United Nations programme	13	--	1	3	116
With references to the United Nations programme	5	2	--	2	228
Subtotal	18	2	1	5	344
On or with references to other programmes of the United Nations system:					
Other United Nations	9	1	3	43 a/	62 b/
UNICEF	4	--	--	--	--
UNESCO	12	--	1	1	9
FAO	2	1	--	--	--
ILO	28	3	7	--	13
WHO	3	10	1	--	4
World Bank/IMF	9	1	1	--	11
ICAO	--	--	--	10	--
IMO	--	--	--	7	--
Other	--	--	--	4	1
Subtotal	68	16	12	65	100
Total	605	111	44	671	1 565

Source: Dag Hammarskjöld Library CATFILE.

Note: Search strategy: print-out of all articles coded with key word or related term, in format showing all other subject codes.

a/ Primarily drug control and human rights.

b/ Primarily UNHCR.

4. Coverage in the communications media

43. The social development programme has among its main objectives creating awareness in the world at large of the problems it deals with. Review of coverage of the programme's activities in the communications media is therefore important in an evaluation of the programme. A search of almost 10 million international wire service stories in the NEXIS WIRES database for the period 1984-1991 shows only small proportions of stories with references to women, the ageing, the disabled and crime which also contain one or more references to the United Nations. In comparison, almost one in every four recent stories referring to human rights also contains a reference to the United Nations. It should be noted, however, that in terms of absolute numbers, there is considerable coverage of all work, particularly activities on women (over 14,000 stories with a United Nations reference) and crime (over 9,000). An examination of random samples of the texts of these stories would show what aspects of United Nations activities were of interest to the media and could serve as a solid basis for formulating questions to journalists accredited with the United Nations in order to obtain their views on how coverage could be improved.

Table 8. Coverage of United Nations social development activities and comparators in wire service stories, a/ 1984-1991

(Percentage)

Year	Women	Ageing	Disabled	Crime	Comparators: Human rights	Comparators: All stories
1984	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.8	12.6	1.7
1985	3.0	2.3	1.5	2.2	14.4	2.1
1986	1.7	2.4	1.0	5.2	12.0	1.9
1987	2.3	2.4	1.2	4.1	12.1	2.0
1988	3.4	4.0	2.7	5.2	20.8	3.0
1989	3.2	2.4	1.6	3.2	16.6	2.4
1990	5.7	3.4	2.0	4.3	22.0	3.6
1991	6.5	4.3	2.6	7.1	23.5	4.9
Percentage increase 1990-1991 over 1984-1985						
	244	179	164	289	169	234
Total number of stories w/key word (thousands)						
	409	74	50	223	97	9 525

Source: NEXIS WIRES, a computer database containing the full texts of the 9.5 million stories filed between 1984 and 1991 by 20 international wire services including AP, ASAHI, Inter-Press Service, JIJI, KYODO, Reuters, TASS, UPI, Xinhua.

Note: Search strategy: all stories containing at least one use of the following key words: women; aged; ageing; disabled; crime; human rights; UN or United Nations.

a/ Stories containing key words and at least one reference to the United Nations.

IV. PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE IN-DEPTH EVALUATION

A. Preliminary observations

44. The emphasis on promoting awareness of social development through international conferences in the field has increased understanding of the interconnections of global and national obstacles to social development. The proliferation of follow-up activities and reviews and appraisals of international conferences has led to the elaboration of basic principles and guidelines for national policies without, however, corresponding operational activities on a significant scale. As a result, activities in programmes for social development serve as a framework for advocacy of the uniqueness of problems of specific groups (the ageing, the disabled, women) and of solutions to those problems and less as a framework for implementation of coherent strategies of social development at the national or international level.

45. The results of international plans, strategies and programmes of action in some respects reflect the huge scale and complexity of social development. For purposes of this report, several observations on the findings of reviews and appraisals of relevance to the in-depth evaluation can be made:

(a) International awareness of the problems and needs of specific groups (the ageing, the disabled, women) has increased, but the increased awareness has not always been translated into significant operational activities to support national efforts;

(b) Implementation and reporting on the results of international plans of action are primarily the responsibility of Member States. Consequently, questionnaires to Member States were included as part of the review and appraisal procedures. In the first review and appraisal of the International Plan of Action on Ageing, 59 countries and territories responded to the inquiry, compared to 53 in the second exercise. In the last review and appraisal of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies, 55 countries (or 32 per cent of the Member States) responded to the inquiry - 26 per cent of them developing countries and 55 per cent developed;

(c) The United Nations expends considerable effort on the promotion of awareness and the development of international guidelines designed to improve the participation and integration of vulnerable groups and women in the process of development;

(d) The trust funds established to stimulate funding of international programmes of action in social development did not attract significant financial support. International financial and technical assistance in support of national programmes has been very small, compared to the need.

46. The Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs coordinates activities relating to international instruments and assists in the intergovernmental monitoring and review and appraisal of those instruments.

The secretariats of the regional commissions make contributions to those activities and report on them to the Commissions. Those activities are also major mechanisms for promoting awareness, norm-setting and mobilization of resources and so are not only important elements of the work programme but also constitute the principal framework for substantive activities in social development. Review and appraisal reports, for instance, include substantive assessments of social development activities and policies at the national and international levels. But even though intergovernmental bodies and the United Nations Secretariat devote considerable time and resources to activities concerning the review and appraisal of international instruments, an evaluation of the activities themselves has not been undertaken.

47. Self-evaluation studies, involving some attempt to collect evidence on the opinions of user groups, have been conducted in this area only in ESCAP and ECA. Both Commissions have self-evaluation systems covering the full range of their activities.

48. The subprogrammes of the Centre on Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs on women and on crime prevention and criminal justice are supervised by separate specialized intergovernmental bodies and are subject to elaborate reviews under the supervision of those bodies.

B. Methodological recommendations

1. Proposed scope of the evaluation

49. The in-depth evaluation should concentrate on:

(a) Centre on Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs

Subprogramme 1. Participation of the population in development
Subprogramme 2. Social integration and social welfare
Subprogramme 6. Youth
Subprogramme 7. Ageing
Subprogramme 8. Disabled persons

(b) The regional components in the above areas.

50. The period covered should be 1984-1991.

2. Issues to be addressed

51. The following issues should be examined in the areas selected:

(a) The effectiveness of strategies aimed at "creating awareness";

(b) The extent to which established international guidelines and norms have been adopted at the national level and utilized as a basis of international cooperation for social development;

(c) The factors influencing mobilization of extrabudgetary resources;

(d) The views of users of publications, training programmes and other outputs;

(e) The extent to which the programme orientation is integrated and focused.

3. Methods of data collection

52. Prior to the 1993 meeting of the Commission on Social Development, the following documentation will be reviewed:

(a) Detailed responses to the questionnaires and all other background material utilized in review and appraisal processes;

(b) Assessments and evaluations of aspects of the programme by non-governmental organizations and professionals and academics, including an analysis of references to United Nations activities in professional journals specializing in the ageing and the disabled;

(c) A sample of wire service and other news and magazine coverage accessible through computerized databases.

53. On the basis of reviews of the above sources, draft questionnaires will be formulated to be sent to:

(a) Government representatives to the Commission on Social Development;

(b) All designated focal points on mailing lists maintained by the Centre and the regional commissions in the areas covered;

(c) Non-governmental organizations;

(d) Journalists accredited with the United Nations in New York and Vienna.

54. The draft questionnaires will be submitted to the Commission on Social Development for comment and adjusted, where necessary, prior to being sent out.

55. After the results of the surveys have been analysed, in-depth interviews or other means of follow-up investigations will be carried out, if needed.

56. The user surveys (para. 50 (d)) will be carried out as self-evaluations with a scope and methodology agreed on jointly by the Central Evaluation Unit, United Nations Office at Vienna, and the Offices of the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions. Programme performance data will be utilized in this context.

Notes

1/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/41/38) para. 110.

2/ See E/CONF.80/10, chap. III.

3/ See Report on the World Social Situation 1978 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.IV.1); ... 1982 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.IV.1); ... 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.2); ... 1989 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.IV.1) and its Supplement (A/45/137).

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6), chap. 21; and ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/43/6).

5/ See Report of the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (United Nations publications, Sales No. E.81.IV.4), chap. I, sect. A.

6/ See Report of the Seventh United Nations Congress of the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. A.

7/ See Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

8/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/43/6).

9/ Ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/45/6/Rev.1), vol. II, programmes 25-27 and 29, and subprogrammes on social development in programmes 30-31, 33-34.

10/ Ibid., Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/47/36), chap. 10.

11/ "In-depth evaluation of the human rights programme" (E/AC.51/1989/2).

12/ "Extrabudgetary resources of the United Nations" (A/46/545), paras. 24-36.

13/ See Report of the World Assembly on Ageing, Vienna, 26 July-6 August 1982 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.16), chap. VI.

Notes (continued)

14/ "First review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing" (E/1985/6) and "Second review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing" (E/1989/13).

15/ E/1989/13, para. 3.

16/ "Evaluation of the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons during the first half of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons" (A/42/561).

17/ Ibid., paras. 9-10.

18/ E/CN.5/1989/6, para. 2.

19/ Report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year (Mexico City, 19 June-2 July 1975) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.1); Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, Copenhagen, 14-30 July 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.IV.3); and Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10).

20/ "Review and evaluation of global and regional programmes" (A/CONF.94/31), para. 129.

21/ "Review and appraisal of the progress achieved and obstacles encountered at the national level in the realization of the goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women (A/CONF.116/5), paras. 5, 20 and 57.

22/ A/CONF.116/5/Add.1, paras. 68 and 17.

23/ Ibid., paras. 54-63.

24/ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), para. 321.

25/ "Progress at the national, regional and international levels in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women" (E/CN.6/1990/5).

26/ Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2).

Notes (continued)

27/ "Review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and control" (E/AC.57/1988/13).

28/ Rädda Barnen (Save the Children) and Swedish Section, International Commission of Jurists, United Nations Assistance for Human Rights (Stockholm, September 1988), pps. 42-43. Since then, in pursuance of General Assembly resolutions 44/162 and 45/166 on human rights in the administration of justice, cooperation between the crime prevention and criminal justice programme and the human rights programme has been strengthened, particularly with reference to the implementation of standards and norms in the field of administration of justice.

Annex I

Subprogrammes on social development and humanitarian affairs in the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 as revised and extended to 1991

Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs

1. Participation of the population in development

2. Social integration and social welfare

3. Analysis of the rights and status of women

4. Integration of women in development at national, regional and international levels

5. Participation of women in promoting international peace and cooperation

5A. Monitoring, review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies

6. Youth

7. Ageing

8. Disabled persons

9. Criminal prevention policy in the context of development

10. Analysis of crime trends and assessment of crime prevention strategies

11. Guidelines and standards in crime prevention and criminal justice

Substantive support of technical cooperation activities (shown in the programme budget but not included in the medium-term plan)

Economic Commission for Africa

1. Integrated rural development

2. Social programmes and services [including youth and crime]

3. Integration of women in development

4. Social policy development, planning and institution building

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

1. Styles of development and social change in Latin America and the Caribbean

2. Integration of women in development

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

1. Social development and welfare [including crime, disabled, drug abuse]

2. Women and development

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

1. Popular participation [including women, youth and disabled]

2. Social development policies and coordination [including the family]

3. Health and development

4. Facilitation of human resources development

Annex II

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE FOR THE PERIOD 1988-1991

Budget section	Implementation rates							
	1988-1989				1990-1991 a/			
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
8. CSDHA	54	60	61	62	54	64	64	64
11. ESCAP	75	90	92	92	95	95	95	95
12. ECLAC	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
13. ECA	80	82	83	86	92	94	94	94
13. ESCWA	45	63	66	66	36	36	36	36
Social development major programme	62	69	71	72	66	73	73	73
United Nations as a whole	70	74	74	77	b/			

Sources: For 1988-1989: "Programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1988-1989" (A/45/218 and Add.1); for 1990-1991: files of the Central Monitoring Unit, Programme Planning and Budget Division, Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Finance.

Key: A: Outputs implemented as programmed, in percentage of outputs programmed;

B: Outputs implemented as programmed plus reformulations, in percentage of outputs programmed;

C: Outputs implemented as programmed plus reformulations plus outputs added by legislation, in percentage of outputs programmed and those added by legislation;

D: Outputs implemented as programmed plus reformulations plus all additional outputs, in percentage of outputs programmed and those added by legislation.

Note: CSDHA - Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs
ESCAP - Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ECLAC - Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECA - Economic Commission for Africa
ESCWA - Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

a/ Preliminary figures, as of 19 March 1992.

b/ Unavailable as of 19 March 1992.